



No. 531.

OFFICE, EDINBURGH, September 22. 1782.

AN Act of Parliament having passed, charging
a Duty on all persons whose property shall be insured from Fire, the insured in this Office, whose premiums become due at the next Michaelmas Quarter, are desired to pay in their premiums for the ensuing year at the Office here, on Monday the 30th instant, or within fifteen days after Michaelmas Day; and at the same time to come prepared to pay the duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every One Hundred Pounds insured, in pursuance of the said Act, viz. One Year and a quarter from Michaelmas 1782, to Michaelmas 1783.

ROBT. ALAN, Agent.
N. B. It is requested, that the insured will bring with them their Policies, for the better ascertaining the sum to be paid for the said duty.

LEMONS.

NEWLY imported, per the Nacimiento de Aristo, Peres master, from St. Ubes, after an exceeding quick passage,
A Quantity, in Chefts and Half Chefts, to be had by applying to JOHN BROWN Merchant, near Quality Street, Leith.

JOHN BROWN Merchant, near Quality Street, Leith.
The lemons are quite fresh, and would keep long.
SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in Leith, who has three WATERS, lately imported, very old, and of the best quality.
All of a very fine quality.
LOUCHSTER ditto.
All of a very fine quality.

TO be SOLD, for exportation and home consumption, by public roup, on Thursday the 10th of October, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the warehouse in Penman's land, Quality Street, Leith.

PART of the CARGO and MATERIALS

of the Ship GREVENDE SHIMELMAN, of and from Copenhagen for St. Croix, viz.

A parcel of Silks.	Russian Canvas.
Mallins.	Wrappers.
Mullin Handkerchiefs.	Cotton Dimities.
Indian Cotton ditto.	Printed Cotton.
Linen Cotton.	Coils Cordage in coils.
Nankens.	Hamburg Lines in hanks.
Silk Stockings.	Square Iron.
Thread and Cotton ditto.	Tallow in casks.
Plain Linens.	Butter in ditto.
Striped ditto.	Tar in ditto.
Chequered ditto.	Brandy in ditto.
Table Cloths and Table Napkins.	Rhenish Wine in ditto.
Leather Gloves.	Vinegar in ditto.
Sewing Silk.	A parcel of Oak Staves.
Brown and white Thread.	Lintseed Oil in casks.
White Thread Lace.	Anchovies in bottles.
Black silk ditto.	Materials of Ship, consisting of
Bibbons.	Cables, Hawfers, Anchors, and
Mens Shirts ruffled.	Old Sails.
Ofenburghs.	

Catalogues with the particulars, to be had from Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh, or P. Wood, Leith. The goods to be seen from eleven till two o'clock, on the three days preceding the sale.

PRIZES for HIGHLAND PIPERS,

At the FALKIRK TRYST on Monday the 14th of October 1782, Given by the Highland Society of London.

A HANDSOME HIGHLAND PIPE, with Forty Merks in money, to the best performer on that instrument; likewise Thirty Merks to each of the two next best performers; and One Hundred Merks towards the travelling charges of the competitors.
The competition to be decided by Gentlemen appointed by the Society.

From the London Papers, Sept. 24.

Paris, Sept. 8. The siege of Gibraltar is constantly the subject of conversation: We yesterday received advices from the camp of St. Roch, containing an account, that, on the 25th of August, the English made a vigorous sally. They pushed as far as the famous parapet, constructed in the night of the 15th; they set fire to it, and burnt it to the extent of 25 fathoms. The Duc de Crillon marched a large body of troops against them, and the English, after a most obstinate resistance, were obliged to retreat to the fortresses with great loss.

The same letters advise, that they have made a trial of the floating batteries, which produced an effect much superior to what was expected. They keep sufficiently erect, and carry every thing as exact as could be wished, which is owing to some alterations made by M. d'Arcon. All the land and sea-batteries will be ready on the 10th of this month at farthest; so that supposing the siege continues a month, we cannot hope for the reduction of Gibraltar before the 10th or 17th of October, which will indeed give time for the English to arrive there with succours.

Hague, Sept. 15. Authentic advice was received here yesterday, that on the 7th inst. the Dutch men of war, with the three East India ships which had put into Drontheim, were seen sailing for Bergen, having been informed of the appearance of a British fleet in the North Sea, by an advice boat sent by Admiral Hartstok. These ships were seen in latitude 60. 47. nineteen miles south-west of Fort St. Andre.

Letters from Paris, of the 8th inst. advise, that Count d'Aranda, Ambassador from the King of Spain at the Court of France, hath at length received instructions and full powers from his Court to enter into a negotiation with Mr Fitzherbert, to whom his Excellency has already delivered a copy of his full powers. This news confirms our hopes of an approaching peace, and gives a little more confidence to our continual wishes for the repose of Europe.

L O N D O N.

The following are the French ships of the line which are now in the American seas:

Guns.		Guns.	
Le Triomphant	80	La Bourgogne	74
La Couronne	80	Le Citoyen	74
Le Neptune	80	Le Dauphin Royal	74
L'Anguille	80	L'Hercule	74
Le Duc de Bourgogne	80	Le Souverain	74
Le Magnifique	74	Le Northumberland	74
Le Brave	74	Le Pluton	74

It is beyond a doubt, that the French never dreaded the event of any campaign so much as they do the ensuing one in the West Indies, for it is an impossibility for them to prevent us

having a decisive superiority in that part: and we have now five men at the helm, there is every reason to believe that we shall soon regain our captured islands, and our lost dominions, that power, whose restless spirit has been the occasion of so much bloodshed.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived at the Admiralty from Gibraltar. He left that place the 3d instant, and came off in an open boat, and was afterwards taken up by a Portuguese vessel. He brings advice, that the Spaniards had kept up an incessant firing for three days, but had not made any impression on the works, neither was the Governor under any apprehensions for the consequences. On the 16th instant, 60 leagues to the westward of Scilly, he fell in with the grand fleet, and informed Lord Howe of the situation of the garrison, and likewise of some Spanish men of war that were cruising near the gut. His Lordship informed him, that they had met with several hard gales of wind, and that one transport had parted company, but as the had instructions where to rendezvous, in case of separation, he was not in the least doubtful but she would join convey again. The fleet had not met with any damage, excepting one vessel, that was returned to Plymouth.

An express arrived yesterday in ten days from Gibraltar, which brings advice that the garrison is in a very good situation.

A private letter from Amsterdam says, that the wind has continued unfavourable so long that the fleet could not get out of the Texel, and within a few days a sickness has broke out amongst the sailors; therefore before they can put to sea some more seamen must be procured in the room of those that are sent to the hospitals.

It is confidently reported that the last mails from France bring an account of an express being arrived there over land from India, with news that the soldiers carried to the coast of Coromandel by Mons. Suffrein had joined Hyder Ally, and had jointly attacked the entrenchments of Sir Eyre Coote, but were repulsed with incredible slaughter, and the loss of some artillery. It is added, however, that the English did not think proper to pursue them in their retreat.

The letters of this day from Holland, bring intelligence of a terrible hurricane last Wednesday night and on Thursday, all along the Dutch coast; many trading ships are lost, and the men of war in the Texel are much damaged, but it does not appear that any of them are on shore. A letter from Ostend says, five ships foundered within sight of that place, and the Flemish coast is almost covered with wrecks.

We hear that ships for the purpose of drilling volunteers for the service of the navy, and which may be supported at a very easy expence, is one of the matters that will be adopted by the present naval Administration, as soon as artificers can be spared for the purpose of fitting old ships for that service.

According to a former system of policy, Europe was considered as a vast Commonwealth, whose several parts were under distinct and separate forms of Government, though all connected in a political and commercial union; and a regard to the general interest, prompted them to agree, that when any one State threatened to become too powerful for the safety and repose of the rest, they should be at liberty to interfere, to prevent a transgression of those limits, to which the last of dominion was to be circumscribed. This was a confederacy manifestly tending to the common benefit, because they became mutual guaranties for the safety of each other; and, but for this confederacy, it is probable that all the strength of Europe would have gradually devolved to one particular nation, who, like the Romans, would have become the masters and destroyers of the rest of mankind. It seems, however, that the idea of equalizing authority and dominion is lost, and that, to preserve a balance of power in Europe, is expunged from the code of modern politics, or surely this country would not be so basely deserted by her neighbours, who, with indifference, or malignant pleasure, behold the distress in which we are involved by an unequal war. But our insular situation gives us a security, without which, it is probable that Great Britain, like Poland, would be sacrificed to the ambitious views of those States, whose duty it is to yield her support and assistance; and since our navy is become so truly formidable, we may expect, if reasonable terms of accommodation are not accepted, that we shall not only be able to protect our own possessions, but also wreck ample vengeance upon our combined foes, who fondly flatter themselves in the hope of aggrandizing themselves with the spoils of our ruin.

Among all the economical plans of Mr Burke and his coadjutors, it is somewhat surprising that the half-pay list has not been taken into consideration. By last year's return of certificates, it appears, that, on the English and Irish establishments, there are no less than two thousand two hundred and forty-seven unemployed land officers who receive pay, nine-tenths of whom, not having interest to procure commissions on the full establishment, remain a burthen to the country, and a disgrace to the political wisdom of the State. On an average, the income of those officers amount to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds per annum, which is a sum more worthy of being considered by the economy of the legislature, than the paucity wages paid to a few unnecessary scullions in the King's kitchen. But Mr Burke is a patriot; and a guinea taken from the splendour of the Crown is more civilly honourable, in their eyes, than half a million saved to the nation in any other manner!

As the beautiful and sublime economist of all economists so be- praised his Sovereign, while he was in office, and as he had so abused the same personage when he was not in office, it is a difficult matter to determine to which point he will steer his elocution next sessions; whether to the out-of-place sarcasms, or to the flattery of the Paymaster'ship!

A most extraordinary circumstance happened at Carlisle on the 14th instant. One Sewell, who was employed to lead some rubbish from the bottom of a garden wall almost at the foot of Fisher-street, on his throwing up the rubbish, his spade entering about three inches into the ground, he discovered an earthen pot, which was broken, and contained a number of

pieces of Roman coin. Sewell, totally ignorant of their value, imagining them to be small pieces of lead, threw a number of them into his cart, and suffered some boys to gather what they pleased, as well as some country people passing by at the time. On their being properly examined, they proved to be pieces of Roman coin about the size of a sixpence, but much thicker, commonly called a Roman penny, of the intrinsic value of seven-pence halfpenny, and doubtless had been a collection of some Antiquarian, as there are from Julius Caesar down to upwards of 30 succeeding Emperors. Upwards of 1000 of them are in different hands in and about Carlisle.—The busts and reverses are quite plain, but much moulded. How long these pieces may have lain in their late situation is a matter of dispute, even among the learned.

The following are copies of the two letters which lately passed between the Duke de Crillon and General Elliot:

S I R, Camp of Buenavista, Aug. 19. 1782.

HIS Royal Highness Comte d'Artois, who has received permission from the King his brother, to assist at this siege, as a volunteer in the combined army, of which their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties have honoured me with the presence, arrived in this camp the 15th inst. I his young Prince has been pleased, in passing through Madrid, to take charge of some letters which had been sent to that capital from this, and which are addressed to persons belonging to your garrison: His Royal Highness has desired that I would transmit them to you, and that to this mark of his goodness and attention I should add the strongest expressions of esteem for your person and character. I feel the greater pleasure in giving this mark of condescension in this august Prince, as it furnishes me with a pretext, which I have been anxiously looking for these two months that I have been in this camp, to assure you of the high esteem I have conceived for your Excellency; of the immense desire I feel of deserving your's; and of the pleasure to which I look forward of becoming your friend, after I shall have learnt to render myself worthy of the honour of facing you as an enemy. His Highness the Duke de Bourbon, who arrived here twenty-four hours after Comte d'Artois, desires also that I should assure you of his particular esteem. Permit me, dear General, to offer you a few little trifles for your table, of which I am sure you must stand in need; as I know you live entirely on vegetables, I should be glad to know what kind you like best. I shall add a few partridges for the gentlemen of your household, and some ice, which I presume will not be disagreeable, in the excessive heat of this climate, at this season of the year. I hope you will be obliging enough to accept the small portion which I send with this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Excellency General Elliot, &c.

The ANSWER.

S I R, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.

I FIND myself highly honoured by your obliging letter of yesterday, in which your Excellency was so kind as to inform me of the arrival in your camp of his Royal Highness the Comte d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, as volunteers at the siege. These Princes have shown their judgment in making choice of a master in the art of war, whose abilities cannot fail to form great warriors. I am really overwhelmed with the condescension of his Royal Highness, in suffering some letters for persons in this town, to be conveyed from Madrid in his carriages: I flatter myself that your Excellency will give my most profound respects to his Royal Highness, and to the Duke de Bourbon, for the expressions of esteem with which they have been pleased to honour so insignificant a person as I am.

I return a thousand thanks to your Excellency for your handsome present of fruits, vegetables, and game: You will excuse me, however, I trust, when I assure you, that, in accepting your present, I have broken through a resolution which I had faithfully kept since the beginning of the war, and that was, never to receive, or procure by any means whatever, any provisions or other commodity for my own private use; so that, without any preference, every thing is sold publicly here, and the private soldier, if he has money, can become a purchaser as soon as the Governor. I confess I make it a point of honour to partake both of plenty and scarcity, in common with the lowest of my brave fellow-foldiers: This furnishes me with an excuse for the liberty I now take, of entreating your Excellency not to heap any more favours on me of this kind, as in future I cannot convert your presents to my own private use. Indeed, to be plain with your Excellency, though vegetables at this season are scarce with us, every one of us has got a quantity proportioned to the labour he has bestowed in raising them. The English are naturally fond of gardening and cultivation; and here we find our amusement in it, during the intervals of rest from public duty.

The promise which the Duke de Crillon makes to honour me, in proper time and place, with his friendship, lays me under infinite obligations: The interests of our sovereigns being once solidly settled, I shall with eagerness embrace the first opportunity to avail myself of so precious a treasure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Excellency the Duke de Crillon.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 26.

Bank Stock shut, 117 a 3/4 op.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 74 1/2	3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.
a 3/4 op.	Ditto New Ann. 57 1/2 a 1.
3 per cent. con. 58 a 57 1/2 a 58.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 104 a 1/2 disc.
Long Ann. 1774	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 10 s. 6 d. a 9 s.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 13-16ths a 1/2	6 d.
India Stock, 129 1/2 a 1/2	3 per cent. Scrip. 59 1/2 a 1/2
3 per cent. Ann. shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds, 1 prem.	Omnilum, —

WIND AT DEAL.

Sept. 25. S. W.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD NORTH.

May it please your Lordship, out of Office,

YOU may remember, my Lord, that so long ago as the second day after your being invested with the honours and emoluments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I sent you a list of taxes, which were as follows:

A tax on all schemers, which I clearly proved, from the inventive genius of idleness, would produce annually at least 200,000 l.

A tax on all attorneys, who were not able to prove, that, in the course of a year's practice, one eighth of their income was got honestly, which, from my knowledge of the fact, would produce half a million.

A tax on liars, which, on an average of only one in an hundred being a man of truth, would produce a sum not less than sufficient to pay the national debt in two years.

A tax on every person who went to an Italian Opera, that did not understand the language; on every person who attended a Concert, without a knowledge of music; and on all persons sleeping at Church, which I proved to your Lordship might produce in one year 500,000 l.

A tax upon all gentlemen who boasted of female favours that they never received. This on an average might be computed a tax on 9999 men, out of every ten thousand who had attained the age of twenty years, and would produce, at a moderate impost *per capita*, an annual revenue of 800,000 l.

A tax on white necks, red cheeks, and lily hands, with a drawback on proving where the pencil of nature was the only artist, to be collected at the Play-houses, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Kennington, and other places of public diversion, exclusive of demireps, who paint in the way of trade, would produce, in the female world, fifty out of every sixty, and among the men, four out of every twenty, liable to impost. I reckoned this at 400,000 l.

One more impost to be considered as four Churchmen, would produce, at a penny per head, 99 persons out of every hundred in the kingdom, as subject to the duty.

A tax on all true patriots, (for who are so fit to serve their country as those who really love it?) This however, on making a computation, would not, at a shilling a head throughout England, produce more than twenty, and so I dropped it, as you may recollect. Besides this objection to it, I had another: it was personally home to the Crown, and personally home to your Lordship; and in every scheme of mine I meant to exempt his Majesty and his first Minister.

A tax on unnecessary words in the House of Commons. Your Lordship thought this would be partially severe on Messrs. Burke and Fox; and, therefore, in consideration of the numerous family of words, and the small income of money those two orators possessed, this most salutary tax was struck out of my list.

A tax on all gentlemen coachmen, which, considering the immense increase of great coats with eight capes, would produce at least 50,000 l. *per annum*.

A tax on all young gentlemen, who had got an university education, and made the grand tour, but who could not construe an Ode of Horace, or tell in what part of the world the Alps lay. This, on computation, might produce 20,000 l. yearly.

A tax on all gentlemen and ladies, indiscriminately, who could not tell, on being asked, in what part of Holy Writ the Revelations and the first chapter of Genesis are. This, in the west end of London, would produce something worth the collection.

A tax on every citizen of London who eats more than two pounds of solid meat within twenty-four hours. This tax, as it would prevent apoplexies, and add considerably to the revenue, I thought a very salutary one. But your Lordship observing that the Aldermen would make up the deficiency in order to evade the tax, by eating peas, puddings, turtle soups, jellies, &c. I took that article back to re-consider, and have since totally forgot to look into it.

A tax on mock visits, pretended ailments of body, fictitious head-aches, false alarms of pregnancy, and other incidental non-entities in women of fashion, might render six in ten throughout the higher and second orders of the female world liable to duty.

A tax on healthy and sound constitutions among men of fashion. I pointed this duty particularly on the first rank, because with them it is considered a luxury. I dropped it, however, as you may recollect; because, on consideration, it would not pay the fees of collecting.

A tax on all barristers, who, in each half hour's pleading, said, *my Lord*, and *your Lordship*, more than fifteen hundred times. Your Lordship observed this would injure the client, as *my Lord*, and *your Lordship*, were interjections in law, to fill up the vacancy of an advocate's imagination, when he was at a loss for words to convey the meaning of his argument. I therefore dropped the idea, as I thought every client sufficiently delayed, injured, oppressed, and taxed already!

A tax on all footmen under the age of fifty, and above the height of four feet eleven inches. This I did, that the army might be recruited with genteel good-looking vagabonds, who, from a state of liveried idleness, may be called into regimental activity.

A tax on all Justices of the Peace who do not understand common law, and on all petty jurymen, that, after evidence is closed, cannot distinguish which is defendant, or which is plaintiff. This will subject every jurymen, in nine out of the twelve, to taxation; and it will bring in a revenue from nineteen Justices out of every twenty.

A tax on all coffee-house beaux, who call for the Amsterdam Gazette, and the Courier de L'Europe, without being able to understand the meaning of one line in either. This is a tax on vanity; but it will not bring in much.

A tax on real old English hospitality in the houses of great men, as the only means, by making it expensive, to make it fashionable. This will take some time before it comes to perfection; the very idea of domestic conviviality being now so vulgar, as to be turned out of almost every gentleman's house in Great Britain. Your Lordship smiled at this idea, shook your head, and said, you feared that, when the trick was found out, the tax would cease. I think too, my Lord; and therefore leave those fashionable people to their new-adapted luxury of smiling without a cause of risibility, of ostentatious parade without inward comfort, and of all the appearance of happiness without one particle of real felicity. I am,

Your Lordship's old friend,

and most obedient humble servant,

SCACABACK SCRECHINKSATON.

Half-way House between Jest and Earnest, Sept. 19. 1782.

From the London Papers, Sept. 26.

LONDON.

The Dutch mails, which were received yesterday at the Post-office, are, as usual, very barren of news. The following spirited Memorial, however, presented on the 9th inst. by Monsieur d'Alp, the Charge des Affaires from Sweden, has appeared to us sufficiently intelling to be laid before our readers:

"The King, my master, has for some time past received, from different quarters, the heaviest complaints against one Nicholas Kullberg, Commander of the privateer cutter the *Vereenaer*, of 20 guns. It appears that the said Captain, taking advantage of the knowledge he has of the coasts and roads of Sweden, of which he is a native, was strongly suspected of having established his base along the coast of Bohus and Hollande, for the purpose of intercepting the English trading vessels that chanced to come that way, and after having sent the captured ships to Holland, would himself take shelter in the nearest Swedish port. Notwithstanding the repeated intimations conveyed to him by the Governor of Gothenburgh, to desist from a conduct so repugnant to the King's orders, founded on his Majesty's perfect neutrality, in regard to the belligerent powers, he has continued to corroborate the appearances which are already deposited strongly against him, by his frequent egresses and regresses to and from the said ports. To these suspicious measures the said Kullberg has added a conduct still more reprehensible, by committing and encouraging his crew to be guilty of violence practised against his Majesty's loyal subjects, sometimes by refusing to pay the coasting pilots whenever he employed any, till compelled to do them justice; sometimes by taking the flogging smacks and tackles during the temporary absence of their owners, as was proved by several of such stolen goods being found on board his ship. His Majesty, however, would not insist with the States General upon the Captain's being suitably punished, till his bad conduct stood proved beyond all doubt."

Means, with a full confirmation of the above facts, to receive intelligence of a fresh violence; one of a far more heinous nature has, however, been attempted by the said Kullberg, in the very dominions of his Majesty, and in committing of which, said Kullberg was countenanced and assisted by a ship of war, which, upon the unanimous depositions of witnesses, appears to be a frigate belonging to the Dutch navy.

"On the 4th inst. several English merchantmen observing, in their way from the Sound, two Dutch men of war in chase after them, crowded sail, in order to seek for shelter in some of his Majesty's ports: Some of them succeeded, and all might have been equally fortunate, had not their enemies been unmindful of the law of nations, and the rights of the Sovereign off whose coasts they were at the time. Two of the English ships, the *Peggy*, Captain Canon, and *Mary*, Captain Pentels, having reached his Majesty's territories, had a right to think themselves in perfect safety. One of them had even cleared the rocks and the tide isles called after the lighthouse *Viaga*; nor was the other at a much greater distance, when, to their utter astonishment, they saw the Dutch ships still in chase after them. The latter, seeing that they were going to lose their prey, stretched out all their canvas, and poured incessant broadsides upon the two English vessels, whose officers, fearing lest their ships should be sunk, and being then three miles within his Majesty's dominions; and about a quarter of a mile from shore, came to an anchor, in full persuasion that the enemy would give up the chase; yet perceiving the contrary to be the case, and that they kept up their firing, the English took to their boats, and landed just in time to see their ships captured and carried away."

"These are stubborn and fully authenticated facts: above twenty of the inhabitants bore witness, and on their oaths before the Magistrates of Gothenburgh, have, in the same manner as the English crews, declared the whole of this transaction to be true. It is from their depositions that it appears the other ship must have been a Dutch frigate. Were the latter assertion a mere surmise, it so materially disgraces the Dutch colours, which have hitherto inspired the greatest confidence, that your High Mightinesses are, from this very circumstance, more deeply interested in finding out and punishing the guilty. Besides that, the *Vereenaer* was easily known, its commander having so long paraded off the Swedish coast, Kullberg betrayed himself, having carried his impudence so far, as to take the *Peggy*, without loss of time, into Marstrand. As soon, however, as it was known by what illegal means that ship had been captured, the prize was sequestered, and shall be restored to its owners. Mean while the King has given strict orders to the officers commanding his Majesty's ships, now cruising in the North Sea, for the safer guarding of the coast, to apprehend the said Kullberg, and bring his ship into one of his Majesty's ports, in case he should dare to appear again off the Swedish coast. These his Majesty's commands are founded on the necessity there is to prevent the said Kullberg from continuing the outrages of which he has been hitherto guilty; and by no means from any doubt his Majesty entertains of your High Mightinesses not inflicting on him a condign punishment. Such a doubt would strongly militate against the entire confidence with which his Majesty relies on the well-known equity of your High Mightinesses, as also the regard and friendship that you have ever shown towards the King, which he has at all times returned by the truest tokens of esteem and attachment. His Majesty, on the contrary, is fully persuaded, that you will no sooner be informed of so vile a proceeding, than your High Mightinesses will exert yourselves in detecting and severely punishing the guilty, and shew your just displeasure as a conduct so highly censurable in every respect, as well as your readiness in giving to the King that satisfaction which his Majesty has so great a right to insist upon."

(Signed)

D'ASP.

Since this paper went to press, an express is arrived from a ship from Bermuda, (supposed to be the *Hope*, Mr. Dowell) that before he sailed, a vessel was arrived from Charlestown, with the news that the King's troops had begun to evacuate that town, and many of the soldiers were already embarked; but there being a scarcity of shipping, eight or ten families crowded together, were arrived at Bermuda, and every ship there, that could be hired, was sent to take off the unhappy Loyalists. *St James's Chron.*

A commission under the Royal Sign Manual has passed the Great Seal of the Court of Chancery, appointing Mr. Oswald, of Philpot-Lane, Commissioner to treat for peace with the Thirteen United States of America.

An exchange of the English prisoners was expected when the last accounts came from Virginia, but it was imagined very few of the privates of the Guards would return; numbers, in

the length of time they have remained prisoners, having formed connections of marriage, and intending to settle in America, when opportunity admitted of it.

When the last packet left New York (a correspondent asserts) all was uproar in that city. Paquinade, hand-bills, and every species of abuse, were openly distributed; and the effigy of a certain carried about with a halter round its neck, and afterwards publicly burned.

Whatever may have been said to the contrary, there is good reason (says a correspondent) for believing that Governor Franklin, who has come over by the last conveyance from America, did not come here merely for safety, no longer a place after the offer of independence to Congress, but a place of safety. It is said he came to negotiate certain proposals from the Loyalists, who are determined never to relinquish their natural and free-born rights, as Members of the British empire, unless totally deserted by this country.

If it be true, as some intelligent people pretend to insinuate, that the loyal Americans, in the event of our abandoning the war in that country, are resolved to act for themselves, we may soon expect to see a new face of affairs in the colonies. The several provincial corps, which have been formed some time ago, and are as well disciplined as any regulars can be, amount alone to 20,000 men. Besides these, there are at New York no less than 10,000 Refugees, most of whom would cheerfully take a part in such an attempt; and other parts of the country abound with Loyalists, who would repair to the standard of liberty, as soon as erected.

It is more than probable (says a correspondent) that the Americans will be at war with each other before one of the Congresses. Washington's army is not, by any means, attached to Congress. Very alarming divisions have already taken place in Philadelphia, strong symptoms of a general struggle for power and influence having appeared.

A correspondent observes, that there never was, perhaps, so humiliating a proposition made by any power upon earth, as that which was made by the British Government to the Americans at New York—the American sailors exchanged for British soldiers, to be at liberty to serve against England the moment after their exchange; but the British soldiers to be bound not to serve in or against the Thirteen Provinces for one year!

A letter from New York, dated August 4. says, "I am this moment informed, that our flag, that went up the North River with the terms that England sent out, is returned, and brings word, that nothing will be settled till our fleets and armies are withdrawn from this country."

A report having been industriously circulated for several days past, that Mr. Laurens had arrived in London with full plenipotentiary powers to treat with the Court of Great Britain, for a separate peace with America, we can assure the Public, from the very best authority, that there is not the least foundation for it, Mr. Laurens having nothing to transact here of a public nature.

The fact is, Mr. Laurens has been in the south of France with his children, ever since he left England, and is now here with no other view than to take the packet for New York, from whence he means to proceed by a passport to Philadelphia, which has been given to him by Government.

A vessel is arrived at Morlaix with tobacco from Virginia, which left Cape Henry the 11th of August; as she passed down Chesapeake Bay, she saw fourteen sail of French men of war of the line, several frigates, and other vessels who had taken shelter under their protection. This fleet was bound to Rhode Island. The whole force that sailed from Cape Francois was 23 sail of the line, 1 fifty, 8 frigates, &c. Seven of the ships which wanted mails went on to Boston, and there were appointed to an expedition northward, said to be against Newfoundland.

When this vessel left Virginia there were no French troops whatever to the southward of General Washington's head quarters in the Jerseys; they had marched early in June to the northward, after acting with General Green in the Carolinas with the utmost harmony and good-will towards the Americans; so that the various stories put forth by interested men as to their having a strong post at York, and meant to possess Virginia, had disturbances and quarrels happened with the natives, &c. are as groundless as those put forth, that they had got possession of, and commanded Rhode Island.

A very extensive trade, during the spring and summer, had been carried on from the French islands, St Thomas's, Havana, &c. into Chesapeake Bay; and the crops of grain, tobacco, and fruit, being greater than had been known for many years, would afford the most ample returns, as well as supplies, to the French fleet then in the Bay. Several ships, under Imperial and Danish colours, have found their way to Virginia to procure cargoes of tobacco, which fold remarkably cheap, in exchange for European goods. The people in general to the Southward looked upon the war as over; that New York and Charlestown would be soon evacuated; that their independence would be avowed by England, and that the restrictions on admission of British manufactures would soon be taken off.

A daily paper says, the following intelligence has been transmitted by a correspondent:—"The independence of America is fully acknowledged, and in the articles drawn up by the Attorney General, which were completely finished on Tuesday, his Majesty has condescended to give his revolted colonies the title of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, fully and unequivocally quitting all claim, right, and title to any jurisdiction whatsoever over that new empire! This will be proposed as the basis of a separate peace, the House of Bourbon not wishing such an accommodation to take place, however France separately might accede to it; and the reason is obvious, because in this emancipation, Spain looks to the certain loss of her possessions in America. To bring about this matter, debates in the Cabinet ran very high; but Lord Shelburne at last gave up the point, and the consequence is, that an accommodation has taken place, and Lord North will once more sit on the Treasury Bench as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Thurlow was the principal instrument to bring about this great event; and he was urged to it by foreseeing that with France and Spain no peace could be made, unless we relinquished the command of the ocean, and assented to have the number of our ships so many and no more. As to Gibraltar, our correspondent informs us, that it is the general opinion of the British Cabinet, that the combined fleets will not make any attempt to prevent or relieve the garrison; and this belief arises from an idea, that the House of Bourbon, having now a very fine navy, they do not mean to run any risk of its being destroyed by an engagement with Lord Howe. Besides this, Spain certainly looks to a separate peace with Great Britain, under the terms of exchanging some small possession for Gibraltar, of which there cer-

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tainly has been intimation given to Lord Shelburne; but in this nothing decidedly will be done until Lord Howe returns. The Attorney-General has been indefatigable in the American business, and at up most part of Sunday night, in order to have it accomplished by Tuesday. As to the alterations and changes which are to take place, the particulars of them have not yet been decided. But Lord Keppel certainly goes out, and it is thought the Duke of Richmond will undergo a similar expulsion. Mr. Fox does not come in under any political shape whatever.

From Spain mentions, in still stronger terms, the discontent of the people respecting the conduct of the war. Their money has been expended, their men have been killed, and their ships have been taken, without any advantage gained to them, or even a prospect of one distant day of glory. They curse the politics of France, the idiotism of their monarch, and the folly of their ministers; inasmuch, that even the threats of St. Anthony cannot keep them in order!

A correspondent says, that sometimes he considers the siege of Gibraltar as a grand Theatrical exhibition, of which General Elliot is the manager; his brave garrison the several actors in every scene, his artillery the music, the world the spectators, and the besiegers only a parcel of rioters, who in vain attempt to gain admission without money or orders.

There are upwards of thirty ships of all sizes (some of them of the line) now building for Government at the several docks in the River Thames.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the Admiralty from three frigates, with advice of the Rotterdam man of war, of 50 guns, having been captured by the British; they sailed a few days before, viz. Providence, Gardner; Wheel of Fortune, Dalmatian, Isaac, Bailey; Elizabeth, Humpty; Delight, Lee.

As day advice was received, that all the ships from the West India Islands, belonging to Liverpool and Lancaster, are safe arrived at their respective ports.

This morning, dispatches passed the seal of the Secretary of State's office for the southern department, for his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon.

Lord Rodney went to Windward yesterday, and had a conference with his Majesty at the Castle before his arrival in town. Lord Howe will continue at Gibraltar no longer than till the troops are embarked, and the transports and store-ships unloaded. He will then put to sea again with all expedition, in order to intercept the Domingo fleet, and protect our own returning convoys.

A negotiation lies on the carpet between the Courts of Great Britain, Russia, and Denmark, whereby the latter are to sell to Government 14 ships of the line, completely fitted for sea. The Emperor has likewise issued an edict, whereby he gives permission to the Cossacks to enter on board the ships as volunteers.

It is a lucky circumstance that the French fleet are now divided; part being with Vaudreuil in the Chesapeake, and the other at Boston with Du Barras: it will be no difficult matter to prevent their joining.

The stores and rigging for the Carnatic, a new ship of 74 guns, which will be launched next month from Mr. Barnard's at Rotherhithe, are now preparing at Woolwich, in order for her equipment as soon as possible, after she is off the stocks.

Many people are inclined to think that Admiral Pigot is to sail into the Chesapeake after Vaudreuil; he sailed from Port-au-Prince, Jamaica, the 26th of July, and advices from New York, as late as the 20th of August, make no mention of his arrival in New York: his fleet is more than double the force of the British, and all his ships are in good condition; it therefore is unlikely but some important intelligence will arrive from the quarter in the course of a few days.

It is said (says a correspondent) Great Britain is reduced to extremity, when our General and Admiral at New York made to express themselves in the most humiliating manner that has been heard from this country since the time of John Lackland: "Your sailors shall be at liberty to leave the moment they are exchanged, and the soldiers to be sent by us shall not serve in or against the thirteen provinces, for one year." Yet, after all, our offers to acknowledge their independence are wantonly spurned at. Good God! amidst any new work of woe, to this poor divided nation accomplish at the meeting of Parliament?

American mail furnishes subject for ample speculation. His Majesty's Commissioners, Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Maitland, have specifically acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America; and this, not as an artifice, but as a previous opening to enable the British to treat as a sovereign power.

The contents of Dr. Walter's letter have vanished in smoke word in the New York papers of American dissension. of the colonies being in rebellion against Congress, we are declared Independent.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 17.

In a conference which the Duke de la Vauguyon, the Ambassador held with the members of government, he should be very glad if they would, by their authority, to the many scandalous libels and prints which have been published against the Prince Stadtholder, who had been uneasy by them; and if they continued, it might lead his Serene Highness to show less zeal in the affairs of people who so openly affront him; that the King, his very well satisfied with the conduct of his Serene Highness and would be much pleased to see an end put to the mentioned infamous publications. The Prussian Minister in the same assembly, nearly in similar terms, representations will, it is thought, have some effect, and will no doubt endeavour to put a stop to the complained of; but, in the mean time, people are affected at these Ministers interfering in such a matter, and are the conjectures on the subject.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 20.

There is certainly now negotiating in earnest, and every day an appearance that preliminaries may be settled at Amsterdum; the Dutch have removed some obstacles, peace is universally to be desired on many accounts more than by this country, which is tired of men and money by the present war than in any of so short a period.

Extract of a letter from Whitchy, Sept. 23.

Yesterday we had one of the heaviest storms of hail, rain, and thunder, ever remembered at this place. Some of the hail was near two inches round; it continued about half an hour, and then gradually abated. A light

collier is on shore, which is the only damage we hear of; but fear much mischief must have been done to the fruits of the earth."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 25.

"Arrived the Anson, of 64 guns, from Jamaica; the Janus, of 44, and Triton, of 28 guns, from the West-Indies. The Triton parted with the Jason and Surprise men of war and their convoy off the banks of Newfoundland.

"Arrived also the Marine cutter from a cruise; the Orpheus frigate, and Dartington Hall, from St. Lucia; King George Storeship from Antigua; and Achilles Storeship, from London for Gibraltar, with ordnance stores."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 26.

"By advices received by the way of Ostend, it is reported, that Dr. Franklin has expressed his intentions of leaving the French Court. He has received such a coolness of behaviour from the French Ministry, as indicates that his presence at Versailles would be very satisfactorily dispensed with. The cause of this difference is whispered to be, that of the Doctor enforcing the necessity of an immediate peace, on the part of America, with Great Britain. The French affect to consider themselves merely the dupes of American policy and ambition; and that having expended so much blood and treasure in supporting their cause of independence, they consider themselves as the only proper disposers of American legislation. They have, therefore, in the most positive and arrogant terms, refused their concurrence, and have gone so far as to threaten a stoppage of that credit which has given currency to the ideal property of America. But Dr. Franklin, with his usual penetration, has treated these threats with the most philosophic contempt. He no doubt very justly considers, that America, at peace with Great Britain, will neither waste credit, nor fear the enmity of those powers, whose friendship have been only directed for the purpose of establishing their own ambitious interests."

Extract of a letter from Margate, Sept. 25.

"Yesterday passed the Downs one of the West India fleet, which had parted the convoy on the Banks of Newfoundland in a storm, which was afterwards succeeded by a fog.

"Yesterday a Popish priest belonging to a certain Ambassador no great distance from Lincoln-Inn-Fields, arrived here. He is going to Ostend with his sister, and from thence to Paris. Various are the conjectures of the people here with respect to the real intent of his voyage. Some are inclined to imagine, that the King of Spain has interested himself in the general peace which is now on the tapis of politics; and that the above gentleman is supposed to be commissioned as a private negotiator, possessing some very cogent reasons, to bring over the French to the general desire of most other European powers, except those which are termed Belligerents. Others conjecture, that he is going over with some material intelligence. But this is too uncharitable a supposition, to meet with such credit as the former."

Several letters, received this day from London, mention, that Charlestown is certainly evacuated.

Thursday his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh passed through Newcastle to Stella Hall; and Friday, in the forenoon, his Grace, attended by Lieutenant General Lord Adam Gordon, visited the camp at Epton Banks, when both regiments were under arms; they marched past in slow, and in quick time, and saluted; after which, his Grace, the Lieutenant General, Colonel Sir Ralph Milbanke, Colonel Maister, and all the field officers in camp, walked through the ranks, and expressed much satisfaction at the handsome appearance of both corps.

His Majesty has been pleased to order, that the brave 33d regiment of foot, Lord Cornwallis's, should take the county name of *The First Yorkshire West Riding regiment*, and to be looked upon as attached to that division of the county.

Thursday last night the 51st regiment of foot, (of which John Jacques, Esq; of Leeds, is Mayor) that were made prisoners at Minorca, let out from Southampton for Leeds, and are to be called *The Second West Yorkshire regiment*.

His Majesty has been also pleased to order, that the 47th regiment of foot, commanded by Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, shall in future be called the *Lancashire regiment*.

We hear the 5th regiment (Earl Percy's) is to be called *The Northumberland Regiment*.

We hear that Government have come to a resolution to resume the possession of Tynemouth Castle for a place of arms, and depot of stores; for the better protection of the port of Shields and coast; and that a detachment from Woolwich with a number of cannon and covered waggon, are on their route for this purpose, and are expected there in a few days.

We also hear that, at the request of Government, it is determined immediately to build two gun boats to prevent the enemy from making any sudden attempts against the shipping in the harbour.

A letter from London to a merchant in Dublin cautions him, and all those who can in any manner postpone sending out their vessels before the 1st of October, to do it, as intelligence is received there at the principal insurance offices, that there were the 1st of this month upwards of 40 privateers in the Dutch and French ports, who only waited for the departure of the grand fleet for Gibraltar, in order to put to sea, and commence their depredations in the two channels.

On Thursday arrived in town the brave Lord Cranston, who so gallantly distinguished himself in the action on the 12th April.

In however deplorable a light the people of this country are looked upon by their opulent neighbours in the south, it would appear, that they have not so far degenerated in spirit, at least, from their brave ancestors. As an evidence of this, within these few weeks vast numbers of seamen have voluntarily entered as volunteers to go on board the Grampus, commanded by Lord Cranston, now building at Liverpool; and Friday about fifty of them set off for Greenock, after being liberally paid their travelling charges, from whence they are to be sent in a tender on board the ship.

There are at present, in and about this city, many hundreds of poor Highland hearers, with their children, in a starving condition, on account of the inconsistency of the weather, which prevents them getting work. Several Gentlemen have considered their deplorable situation, and have recommended a voluntary contribution for their relief. Such charitably disposed Ladies and Gentlemen as are pleased to contribute for the relief of their fellow-creatures, who are in immediate hazard of dying for want of the necessities of life, will be pleased to find their contributions to Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co. Mess. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. Mess. Scroon, Houston, and Co. bankers; and Mr. Charles Wallace merchant, which will

be immediately distributed to these objects of compassion, under the inspection of the Rev. Mr. J. R. Macgregor, and other Gentlemen chosen from among the contributors.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 19.

"Monday sailed his Majesty's ship Myrmidon, Beaver and Alert sloops, on a cruise.

"Yesterday his Majesty's brig Antigua, Lieut. Barnes, sailed on a cruise."

Extract of a letter from Wexford, Sept. 19.

"Yesterday morning, a sloop bound from hence to Dublin, with 154 firkins, and 28 tubs of butter, after she sailed, the wind having shifted, and endeavouring to put back, was driven on the Bank, where it is feared she will be lost, but the cargo, it is hoped, will be saved. A poor woman, passenger on board, had her child washed out of her arms, and was lost; the rest were all saved."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 23.

"Yesterday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, went to the parish church of St. Werburgh's, in order to qualify; and after hearing an excellent sermon, received the holy communion.

"Yesterday the Dorset yacht, Sir Alexander Schomburg, sailed for Holyhead, to bring over the Right Hon. the Countess of Temple.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has ordered four new suits of Irish manufacture to be made up for each of his numerous retinue, whom he will not permit to wear any clothes, during his residence among us, other than the produce of Irish looms; and he has likewise declared, that the very linings of his coaches shall be all Irish. Though the glorious spirit of patriotism in our nobility and gentry needed not any stimulus, yet this illustrious example in the chief governor will give the ton to the home consumption, which is now becoming general throughout the kingdom. And so sensible were the working people in the clothing business of the happy consequence to be hoped for from his Excellency's early attention to remove their distresses (of which the report had doubtless reached his ear before his arrival in this country,) that on Thursday last they presented an humble address, signed by many hundred names, expressing their sincere gratitude on the occasion. To which address his Excellency was pleased to return a very gracious answer, assuring them, that to encourage and promote the arts and manufactures in Ireland, and particularly the consumption and export of that material branch, the woollen manufacture, would be a principal object of his administration.

"Friday, delegates from the different volunteer corps of the city and county of Dublin, met at the Royal Exchange, when the Right Hon. Lord Charlemont was again appointed Commander in Chief, and Major Gadgdon adjutant general, to command from that day until the 6th of November next. After which the meeting was adjourned to Saturday the 28th inst."

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

THE manuscript sermon, found in the possession of Lloyd, lately published in your paper, places human happiness on so just a foundation, viz. CONTENTMENT, which is the fruit of virtue alone, that no person can read it without expressing the greatest surprise, that the author should lead a life so diametrically opposite to the rules contained in it. Had these been the native sentiments of his own heart, deliberately digested and committed to writing in his closet, he would, perhaps, have afforded an example of the greatest depravity of mind that has ever occurred—a mind so conscious, and yet so regardless of its duty. But this sermon is not the production of so abandoned a villain. Sentiments so just and pure were by no means natural to his heart. The latter part of the sermon, which proves contentment to be the duty of a Christian, from this consideration, that God is debtor to no man, is a verbatim copy from an Essay on the Art of Contentment, Section 2. wrote by the author of the Whole Duty of Man, which can leave no doubt that the former part of the sermon is also taken from the same, or some other author. It would be improper, therefore, to allow that sermon to pass upon the Public as the production of such a person, to whose mind such sentiments were naturally so foreign, that when, to conceal his real character, he adopted them as his, they could not make the least impression upon his conduct.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 30. Jean and Janet, Higgin, from Kennet, with whisky.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Sept. 14. Chatham of and for Belfast, Dickson, from Archangel.

18. Charlotte of Saltcoats, Stevenson, from Memel, for Dublin, Forane of and from Gottenburgh, Ramsay, for Colrain. Christian of and for Greenock, Rols, from Memel.

Remain in said Harbour.

20. True Love of and for Whitehaven, Corven.

Bon Accord, of and from Aberdeen, Bettie, for Garloch.

Dispatch of and from Peterhead Keith; and Charlotte of and from ditto, Gray, both for the herring-fishery.

BLACKFORD CATTLE MARKET.

THAT the MICHAELMAS MARKET of BLACKFORD, for BLACK CATTLE, is to be held there this year, as usual, on Monday the seventh day of October, where the principal dealers have resolved to meet, and where there will be both Horse and Foot RACES.

N. B. If any cattle shall be exposed to sale on the Muir of Auchterarder, or any other place within the bounds of Blackford Market, the Custom will be demanded, and on refusal the cattle seized; so after this public intimation, people will have themselves to blame for any bad consequences that may happen.

TRYST for Black Cattle on Crieff Market-day.

THAT upon Thursday the tenth day of October this year, being the CRIEFF Market day, there is to be held, at FOULFOORD, a little east of Monzie, immediately on the side of the great north road, a TRYST for BLACK CATTLE and HORSES, free of all Custom, where there is an extensive field, capable of containing many thousands of Highland as well as Low-country cattle; and on or near to which place they will be all accommodate with graze for some days, both before and after the Tryst, at little or no expence.—And to continue yearly.

TRYST for Black Cattle at Fowls-Wester.

THAT upon Wednesday the 6th day of November this year, there is to be held upon the Muir of Drummy, a little south-west of Fowls-Wester, a TRYST for Black Cattle, and Horses, free of all Custom, and to continue yearly till otherwise advertised.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceased WILLIAM CUMING, late Officer of Excise in Dunbar, are desired to transmit notice of the debts due to them by him, to John Tait town-clerk of Dunbar, Writer and the 30th of October next, so as a division of the funds which belonged to Mr. Cuming may be made.—Certifying those that fail to lodge their claims betwixt and the time above mentioned, that they will be cut off from any share of the funds. It is requested that the creditors will send the vouchers of their debts.



Conclusion of the Letter concerning Patronage, inserted in our paper of Wednesday last.

THE next memorable instance of elections, which we meet with in the sacred history of the apostles, is of a number of elders in several churches, Acts xiv. 23. These elders, or presbyters, (for the word is the same) were, doubtless, some only for rule, and some for rule and preaching both, according to the distinction, 1. Tim. v. 17. They were also bishops, for elder and bishop was the same office in the apostolic age. This fact is clear to every one who can read the Greek Testament: Acts xx. 17. comp. verse 28. and to every English reader, Tit. i. 5. comp. verse 7. Peter, though an apostle, though it no degradation to be an elder, 1. Pet. v. 1. nor Timothy, who, in the uncanonical addition to the close of his second epistle, is called *first bishop of Ephesus*, to be ordained by a number of elders, 1. Tim. iv. 14. Luckily their hands had as good an effect on his head, as those of Paul, who was the mouth of the rest, 1. Tim. iv. 14. comp. 2. Tim. i. 6. which, by the way, cuts the throat of G. C.'s favourite form of Church government, and shews, that the "republican" government of our national Church is more agreeable to the pattern shewn in the mount, than the Prelatic or Popish form that this well known gentleman seems (though much out of character) to be so very fond of.

But to return, how were these elders or bishops chosen, according to Acts xiv. 23? Let the word *χειροτονῶντες*, there used in the original, determine. Every school-boy that can use a Greek lexicon, can see, at first glance, that it signifies, *to choose by suffrages, or votes*. The word was taken from the custom of the Greeks at public elections, who, on these occasions, gave their votes by stretching out or lifting up their hands. When this word is applied to God, there can be no vote, as in Acts x. 42. but, when applied to men, it implies a vote, or choice by vote, as in 2. Cor. viii. 19. Now, by whose vote or suffrage were these chosen? Did Paul and Barnabas dispute this matter between them, as they did another, some time after? If so, it was lucky they agreed better than they did the next time. Or, is it not plain, from the signification of the word, that they consulted the people in this matter? Not to weary the patience of the Public, I shall produce some human authorities of considerable weight, for the above sense and application of the word: And though translations of the Bible are not to be equalled to the original, yet they are of weight here. I appeal, therefore, to the French Bible, where the words are, *Et apres, que par l'avis des assemblees, ils eurent etabli des anciens par chaque eglise*: In English thus, "And after that, by the advice of the assembly, they had established them elders in every church." And to the Latin version, commonly used among Protestants, *Quumque ipsi per suffragia crearent per singulas ecclesias presbyteros*; that is, "When they had by votes constituted for them elders in every church." Erasmus *ad loc.* explains the word, of choosing by votes; Calvin, of choosing by the people; while Paul and Barnabas acted as moderators to prevent confusion. Dr Hammond *ad loc.* acknowledges, that to choose by votes, is the primary sense of the word, though he evades the argument taken from that sense. Finally, I appeal to Grotius *ad loc.* who will readily be sustained by many of our opponents, as one of the best critics. He says, the word is meant of election; and again, "that is probable the present election was made with the consent of the people, from what we have in a matter of less consequence," Acts vi. 2-3.

I shall now consider some objections that have been offered against the opinion here maintained. I am surprised to see your correspondent G. C. wrest Paul's reproof of these causeless schisms in the Corinthian Church, mentioned 1. Cor. iii. 3, 4. to a condemning of popular election. This passage relates neither to the election nor ordination of ministers, nay, nor even to the hearing of them. For neither Paul nor Cephas, i. e. Peter nor Christ, were at Corinth in person at this time, nor yet Apollos, 1. Cor. xvi. 12. But, as appears from this and the second epistle, false teachers, probably from Judea, had set up at Corinth. To acquire credit, or, perhaps, money, these pretended to derive their doctrines and authority, some from Peter, and some from Christ; they denied Paul's authority, and drew a party after them. Same time, others, possibly natives of Corinth, from no better motives, opposed them, and maintained the dignity, some of Paul, and some of Apollos, from whom they pretended to derive their authority. Both parties are violent, and the debate ends in a schism. But what says this against popular election?

But granting, for argument's sake, as G. C. insinuates, that what Paul here meant to reprove was the caprice of the Corinthians, who, from humour or interest, "attached themselves to one pastor rather than another;" will he say, that all that make a difference among ministers are led by the same caprice? He must prove this, or he proves nothing. And, if he proves this, (if I mistake not his signature) he is a schismatic himself, and so are all Protestants; and we ought all to have continued under the inspection of the bishop of Rome. Who doubts but many are too much led by caprice in their attachment to some ministers? Or, who will deny that popular election may be abused; yea, and that, through faction or interest, a bad man may be preferred to a good, even though popular election were again established? See 2. Tim. iv. 3. a text much more to G. C.'s purpose than 1. Cor. iii. But must we, in order to avoid the abuse of an ordinance, abolish it? Then we may give up with all divine institutions; for they are all, less or more, abused by some.

Again, G. C. harps much on it, that Paul's injunctions, about ordination of elders or bishops, to Timothy and Titus, relate chiefly to what should be their qualifications and character; and that he makes no mention of their election by the people. But to this it is replied, that there was the greatest reason for his insisting mainly on qualifications, as these are the main thing that makes one a minister; and because neither the call of the people, presentation of a patron, nor ordination by bishop or presbytery, can make one a minister in God's sight, that is either destitute of pulpit talents, or immoral in his practice. A hypocrite may be a sent minister; but one destitute of gifts and sobriety never can. As Paul then knew, that the success of the gospel depended chiefly on the character and qualifications of its preachers, under God; he acted wisely in reminding Ti-

mothy and Titus of the necessity of a diligent enquiry into these. But is G. C. so weak as not to see, that these things were wrote to be communicated to the people for their direction, as well as to direct Timothy and Titus? Let him read 1. Tim. iv. 6. or rather all the three epistles referred to; and he will see, that the most of what was wrote was equally designed for both purposes. Does not Paul plainly intimate to Titus, Tit. i. 5. that he had already given him particular instructions as to the form of proceeding? Does not the word in the original convey this idea? In fact, what occasion had they for a particular order to consult the people, when they had doubtless seen so many elections before, and knew the form; and when they could not so much as know the characters of the candidates without consulting them?

By this time, I presume, we have seen, that popular election has the sanction of apostolic example. I doubt much if the warrants for infant baptism and the change of the Sabbath, articles adopted by us all, can be better instructed from scripture. The deductions to be made from what has been said, I leave to the impartial Public.

Should any attempt to overthrow my reasoning, it shall give me no pain: I pretend not to infallibility, but lie open to conviction. There is one argument, however, that offers fair to settle this debate, which I have not yet mentioned. It is taken from the right of private judgment, as to the doctrines of the clergy, which belongs to the whole Christian laity. The Bereans are commended for trying Paul's doctrine by the scriptures, Acts xviii. 28. Christians are commanded to try the spirits, and not to believe every spirit, because many false prophets are gone out into the world, 1. John iv. 1. and to beware of false prophets, Matt. vii. 15. Now, from the right of judgment undoubtedly follows the right of choice, or of acting agreeably to that judgment; which is also clear from scripture; for there it is supposed that some pretended clergymen may be so very gross, that the Christian laity are bound to refuse them for their spiritual guides, 2. John x. Rom. xvi. 17. John x. 5. When this last argument is fairly answered, I will give up the point. That the real truth may be investigated and established, is the only wish of, Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,
Aberdeenshire,
August 23. 1782. } PHILANTHROPOS.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN WORDIE,
Late Merchant in Edinburgh.
THE Creditors of the said JOHN WORDIE are desired to lodge their claims and grounds of debts, and affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of David Russell, accountant, the trustee, or of John Graeme writer to the signet, in order that matters may be prepared for a division of the price of the lands sold among the creditors.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER and JOHN LEARMONTHS Merchants in Leith, as partners and individuals, are desired to look at the scheme of their first distribution, in the hands of their Trustee; and to call for their dividends from the Trustee any day after the 6th of October next, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Persons acting for others will please remember to bring proper powers with them, if not already produced. And the creditors in general will attend, that their dividends, payable when called for after said 6th of October, will carry no interest after that date.

FARM OF BLACKWOOD TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, in the house of Mrs Mitchell vintner in Kilmarnock, upon Saturday the 22d. October, at twelve o'clock noon, The Farm of BLACKWOOD, lying in the parish of Kilmarnock, and thive of Ayr, as possessed by George Good and his subtenants. The farm is extensive, in good condition, well inclosed and subdivided; and the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Galloway passes through it. This farm may be let for nineteen years, and the entry will commence at Martinmas next.—Proposals for a lease of this farm by private bargain may be given in to Samuel Mitchellson jun. clerk to the signet, and to Mr Bruce Campbell, the factor, at Milnriggs, near Kilmarnock; and the offers will be kept secret, if desired.

A FARM IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday 1783, for such number of years as may be agreed upon.
The Town and Lands of WESTER and EASTER GLENS, as presently possessed by John Gibson, lying within the parish of Traquair and shire of Peebles.
Proposals for a lease to be given in to John Robertson, Commissary of Peebles, betwixt and the 26th day of November 1782, who will conceal, if required, any offer not accepted.

KELSO RACES, 1782.

TO be RUN FOR, over Caverton Edge, near Kelso, on Tuesday the 22d October 1782, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of last season; to carry 12 stone English, the best of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses; and such horses, &c. as shall start for the above purpose, shall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters the last season, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such bounds as they have hunted with.

On Wednesday the 23d October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses.—Four year olds to carry 7 stone 12 lib.; five year olds 8 stone 10 lib.; six year olds 9 stone 4 lib.; aged 9 stone 8 lib. The winner of a King's Hundred this year to carry 5 lib extra; a winner of a Fifty this year 3 lib.; and the winner of two Fifties to carry 5 lib.; the best of three four-mile heats. Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

On Thursday the 24th October, A MAIDEN PLATE for all ages, the best of three-four mile heats; to carry the following weights:
Four year olds, 7 st. 12 lib. Six year olds, 9 st. 4 lib.
Five years old, 8 st. 10 lib. Aged, 9 st. 8 lib.
Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

The horses to be entered on Monday the 21st, at the Cross Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any person, unless he pay half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horses to enter for the Wednesday's and Thursday's plates, or no race without the consent of the stewards. No winning horses can start for a second plate that week, without the consent of the stewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and assemblies at the Cross Keys, as usual.
Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by
Sir CARNIBY HAGERSTON, Bart.
Sir ARCHIBALD HOPE, Bart.
ALEXANDER RENTON, Esq; } Stewards.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq; late of Drum-pellier.
AS the Estate of Drumpellier is now sold, and the price payable at Martinmas next, the Creditors are hereby desired forthwith to lodge with Robert Trotter writer to the signet, or Hugh Bremner, clerk to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, their grounds of debt, with an affidavit on the verity thereof emitted before the Judge Ordinary, or any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, so as the same may be laid before Mr Farquharson, as arbiter for ranking the creditors on the price.

Such of the creditors as have not yet signed the submission to Mr Farquharson, will please directly do it by themselves, or their duly properly authorised; for which purpose copies thereof are lodged with Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, and the said Robert Trotter. The creditors are requested to attend to this intimation, as they may be cut out of their place in the ranking, if they neglect to produce and depose.

LANDS NEAR ELGIN TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Friday the 18th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Patrick Wilkie vintner in Elgin, in whole or in separate parcels, as purchasers shall incline, TEN CROFTS of the Burgage Lands of Elgin, lying contiguous, with Twenty Easles belonging thereto; as also, Part of the Lands of Croftroy, at the well end of the said burgh; and Part of the Lands called the Pains, lying at the east end thereof.—The articles and conditions of sale, with the rental of the lands, to be seen in the hands of Thomas Sellar writer in Elgin; to whom, or to Mr James Leuchars, near Elgin, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

LANDS in Kincardine Shire to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private SALE, the Town and Lands of HARVIE-STON, Manor-place thereof, Houses and Pertinents, with the Port and White Fishing belonging thereto, situated within the parish of Kinneff, and county of Kincardine; the yearly rent of which is 130 Sterling. There is payable to the minister of Kinneff 21. 13s. 4d. Sterling; 2 bolls meal and 2 bolls bear; and to the schoolmaster 13s. 4d. Sterling; and a small sum to the archdeacon of St Andrews. These lands are very convenient for improvement, adjoining to the sea, having a creek for small vessels in the neighbourhood, and are situated within five miles of the town of Stonehaven, and three miles of Inverurie. Both soil and climate are good, and considerable improvements have been made on the premises by the present tenant, who is substantial, and his lease expires at the end of eight years after Whitsunday next, when a considerable advance of rent may be expected. There is a good slated house, two floors high, on the estate, formerly possessed by the proprietor, with good offices, all slated or tiled. These lands are capable of much greater improvements; they hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a Member of Parliament.

The progress of writs are clear, and will be shown by William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh; any person intending to purchase may apply to Robert Barclay Allardice of Try, or James Young writer in Stonehaven. Robert Edward, the tenant, will shew the premises.

Judicial Sale of Tenements at Musselburgh.

By Authority of the Court of Session,
TO be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

All and whole these THREE TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Musselburgh, opposite to the Cross, upon the north side of the street, with the yards and pertinents, formerly belonging to David Gibson farmer in Musselburgh.

The total proven rental of these subjects is L. 23 17 6
From which deduct ground annual payable to the town of Musselburgh, 0 5 0

Remains free rent, L. 23 12 6
The proven value is, 376 0 9

These three tenements will either be exposed together in one lot, or each tenement by itself, as purchasers shall appear.

Peter Scott brewer in Fisherrow will shew the premises.—The articles and conditions of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Session, or James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Annandale.

By Authority of the Court of Session,
TO be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

All and whole the Lands and Estate of WOODHALL, comprehending the Lands of Kaim, Tollysfield, and Westfield, and the Lands of Comb, with the pertinents; being parts of the five-merk land of Strath, formerly belonging to Robert Irving of Woodhall, all lying within the parish of Dornock and shire of Dumfries.

The proven gross rental of these lands is L. 170 4 6
From which deduct 71. 4d. of tithe, payable to the minister of Dornock, and 6s. 1d. 4-12ths of feu-duty payable to the Duke of Queensberry, the superior; inde, 7 6 3

Remains of free rent, L. 162 13 9 1/2

The proven value, being twenty years purchase of the above rent, is 3258 l. 1s. 1d. 4-12ths.

The terms of these lands are valued, and decreet of sale obtained 16th February 1756 for payment of 36 l. 7 s. 7 d. which sum, with an equivalent from Whitsunday 1756 to 25th July 1782, extending to 84 l. 12 s. 11 d. the purchaser will be entitled to retain out of the price.

The tenants will shew the lands.

The articles and conditions of roup, &c. are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session, and copies of them in the hands of James Laidlaw, writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven Acres and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Rosfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythwood, Esq; which, for a tack of nine years, are proven to be well worth 21. 5s. per acre, and which, the seven acres and a half, amounts to 161. 17s. 6d. The proven value and upset price is 388 l. 6s. 3d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4 l. 19s. 4d. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 161. 17s. 6d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the price it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 10s. 6d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold,

THE HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 161 l. Sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John A. Callendar one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.